Japan's United 100-Million Will Vanquish the U.S. and Britain

Nippon Times

100,000,000 Japanese Will Establish a New Order for 1,000,000,000 Asiatics

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NAVY AIR UNITS BOMB CEYLON AND MADRAS IN SURPRISE ATTACKS

Blast Enemy Military Installations on Island Base

TRANSPORT WRECKED

Nippon Airmen Cross Indian Ocean in First Raid on Port City

Domei

PENANG, October 15.—Japanese Navy Air Units carried out surprise raids on Ceylon and Madras after crossing the Indian Ocean early on the morning of October 12.

In the face of fierce enemy anti-aircraft fire, the valiant Japanese airmen bombed and blasted the military establishments in Ceylon.

The Japanese planes bombed harbor facilities, wharves, and warehouses at Madras and set them ablaze. They also scored direct hits on a large-sized transport lying at anchor, blasting and setting it aflame. The Japanese planes returned safely. This was the first time Japanese planes bombed Madras.

Madras is an important port city in the Bay of Bengal. Its population in 1931 was 650,000. It is the third largest city in India and is the capital of Madras Province. It has a large hinterland over the Ocean Plateau. Raw cotton, sugar and coffee are exported from there, while cotton cloth, machinery, provisions and others are imported.

Enemy Admits Damage

Domei

ISTANBUL, October, 12.—British Indian Military authorities announced today that Japanese planes bombed Madras yesterday and damaged military installations, according to reports from New Delhi.

Enemy Planes Destroyed

Domei

RANGOON, October 13.—Enemy airplanes based in India which have made impertinent attacks on Rangoon from time to time during the last one month are falling easy victims to the Japanese fighters.

One Lockheed P-38 double-engined scout plane flew near this city on September 10 and 13 and was instantaneously shot down by Japanese Hayabusa fighters. On October 8, an enemy formation consisting of 11 Consolidated B-24's, eight Lockheed P-38's and two fighters attacked Rangoon but these raiders fled without achieving their objective as Japanese anti-air raid batteries opened a barrage. In the course of their flight, three Consolidated B-24's and two Lockheed P-38's were shot down by a single Hayabusa fighter.

DIET PREPARATIONS NOW BEING RUSHED

Exhaustive preparations are now being made by the Government as well as by the House of Peers and the House of Representatives for the forthcoming 83rd extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet, reports Domei.

The budgetary and legislative bills to be placed before the Houses include:

1. Bill concerning the simplification of the budget.
2. Bill concerning the simplification of the administration of justice.
3. Bill concerning munitions companies.
4. Bill concerning the strengthening of defense against air raids.
5. Bill concerning the continuation of duties of Diet members who have responded to the call for service.
6. Bill concerning the revision of Military Service Law.

With a view to expediting the proceedings of the Diet session, a meeting of Directors of respective departments of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association was held at 2 p.m. Wednesday. Members of both the Houses are determined to start the previous examination of bills before the session, thereby to achieve satisfactory results during the short sitting of the session.

In this connection, political observers contend that the eagerness of the Diet members to cooperate with the Government and their willingness to tackle the bills beforehand are clear indications of the extraordinary nature of the 83rd Diet session.

Japanese Airman Braves Death to Return to Base

Petty Officer Making Forced Landing Struggles In Water for 4 Days Sans Food, Drink; Swims Over 24 Hours in Improvised Raft

By TEIJIRO SHIRATORI
Of the Navy Press Corps

AT AN XX BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.—"Let us not die in vain," was what Second Class Flight Officer M. had written on the blackboard of his classroom on the day of his graduation.

With these words in mind, he was able to struggle on the waters, without food or drink, for four days after having made a forced landing, and after swimming for over 24 hours he returned to his base. Such was his feat that he is now held up as a model Sea Eagle. Furthermore, his valor and spirit of endurance have served to spur on his comrades to still greater efforts in the execution of their duties. The battle with death is described in his own words as follows:

"Almost before I knew it I was on the water. I found that I could not stand up, and wondered if I had lost my legs. I hesitatingly put out my hands to realize with relief that I still had them!

"My vision was blurred so I rubbed both eyes vigorously. Evidently I was not wounded. While engaged in an aerial combat with a large formation of Consolidateds and Vought-Sikorskis, my plane had been hit in both wings and in the motor. I looked at my watch, but it was broken. My plane was already half submerged, so I must act quickly if I was not to share its fate.

Starts to Swim

I looked around and saw an XX island far in the distance. I hurriedly took off my belt, shoes, cap and gloves and lowered myself into the water. Fortunately, I am a good swimmer, having been trained since childhood. In order to conserve my energy as much as possible, I began with a breast-stroke. After I had gone some distance, I saw a Japanese plane go roaring overhead and signaled to it, but, of course, it could not see me. I watched it disappear from view.

"Evening approached, and the bright rays of the sun gave way to twilight. Suddenly, a shark swam past my right hand, and for a moment I was paralyzed. However, another danger was in store for me. A huge brown bird swooped down on me, and only by strenuous swimming was I able to evade it.

"Night overtook me while I was thus swimming and the stars shone brightly in the skies. I heard the roar of a Japanese patrol plane, but it, too, flew past without seeing my signaling. I was enveloped in complete darkness, with only the stars to guide my course. I felt as if I had been swimming endlessly but the island was still far away. I was beginning to tire out, my arms and legs almost numb, but the fear of falling into a stupor kept me moving slowly and steadily.

"Then gradually to my numbed senses came the faint sound of lapping water, and with joy and thanksgiving in my heart I realized that I was nearing land. Gathering together my remaining strength, I lashed out anew, only to be engulfed by a huge wave some five meters high. 'Well, now I'm done for,' I thought, but in the next moment my feet were touching a coral reef. For the next 30 minutes, I made my way over a shoal and finally reached the shore. It must have been around 8 o'clock.

"Even in my tired state, I realized that the island was covered with dense coconut groves and undergrowth. I dug a hole in the sand, intending to rest while awaiting the dawn. I was so tired, however, and my limbs ached so badly, that I could not sleep. It was certainly a long night, and one fraught with nameless terrors. When dead leaves fell about me, they sounded like footsteps of unseen creatures. The glimmer of fireflies looked like the glittering of strange eyes, and when a decayed tree trunk was washed ashore, it took on the semblance of a crocodile.

"Dawn began to paint the sky in soft colors. I washed in the sea and putting on the damp trousers, shirt and jacket, started out on an inspection of the island. I found three huts which had probably been built by our soldiers. As far as I could see, the island was completely deserted, and there was no way of returning to the base or of making a connection with other islands. However, I simply had to do something. I, therefore, tore off a large board from one of the huts, and once more stepped into the water, the board tightly clutched in front of me. With its aid I managed to reach the next island only to find it also uninhabited.

"Again I moved off to try the next island. During this trip, my board was washed away, and moreover I had to swim under a scorching sun. By evening, I reached the island but I had no energy left even to crack a coconut to assuage my thirst. I gathered together some dead leaves on which I lay, while visions of my comrades and the plentiful food to be had at the base flitted through my brain. I was cold and famished, and in addition tormented by hordes of mosquitoes.

"The new day dawned. The sun was not yet up, and the air was cool and comforting. Round about the sea gulls flapped their wings. Again I took off. As I neared the next island, I could see some huts a closer inspection revealed the fact that they too were empty, although it was evident that some American soldiers had once stayed there. By this time, my condition was such that I felt neither fatigue nor hunger, and I could not see clearly. I stumbled barefoot over the sand, my feet covered with cuts and scratches.

"With an effort, I focussed my eyes on the distance and saw not so far away X X base. Greatly encouraged, I once more started swimming—but in vain. Due to the strong currents, evening found me not a whit nearer the base. My throat was parched, and I wandered about in search of fresh water. A large lizard, about two meters long, scurried away at my approach.

"The little strength I had left finally left me, so I dropped on the ground to try to get some sleep. Vaguely I thought of my native village, of my parents, sisters and friends. I dreamt that I was about to be drowned, and woke with a start to find a terrific storm raging around me.

Tries Another Island

"The long, restless night gave way to early morning. I drank as much rain water as I could possibly get down by throat. Somewhat refreshed, I decided on another attempt. I took off my trousers, and tying them to a piece of wood pushed them in front of me. I was caught in the current again, and drifted farther and farther away from my goal. A large motor-boat came into sight but passed by without seeing my improvised signal. I began to despair of ever being able to reach the base and rejoin my comrades. It must have been around 2 o'clock that afternoon that I was washed ashore on an island.

"I was staggering from tree to tree in search of water when I noticed blurred footprints in the sand. Following these, I reached a village. I shouted, 'Japanese pilot, Japanese pilot,' to the villagers who came out to look at me, and then gestured that I was famished. They were very kind and gave me papayas, bananas, coconut and meat but I was too tired to eat much. I rested for a while, when one of the villagers said, 'We know where some Japanese soldiers are stationed. Shall we take you there?'

"I was put in a canoe, and after an hour's paddling I was brought to an XX island where a Japanese Army Unit was stationed. It was by a miracle that I had reached the base, and I was accorded the warmest reception by Lieutenant F. and others."

JAPAN LAUDED FOR ASSISTING BURMA IN WAR

Her Kindness Made Possible Ousting of British, Says Envoy Thein Maung

SPEAKS TO BURMA ALSO

Broadcasts Freedom Is Also Attained; Ambassador Assures Full Cooperation

Through Japan's kindness, Burma has succeeded in driving out the British from her country and today Burma has regained her long cherished independence, Dr. Thein Maung, Burmese Ambassador on a Special Mission to Tokyo, declared in a radio message addressed to the people of this country over JOAK at 7 p.m. Wednesday. He spoke in Burmese.

The visiting Ambassador, furthermore, stated that Burma, appreciating the assistance rendered by Japan, is bent on offering everything his people possess to push the current war to a victorious termination.

Also on Wednesday night, Ambassador Thein Maung spoke to his people in Burma over Radio Tokyo, informing them of his safe arrival in the Japanese Capital.

Following is the English text of the speech broadcast by Ambassador Thein Maung to the Japanese people:

"Friends: I am very happy that I have now got the opportunity of addressing you all through the radio, as it is not possible for me to meet all of you, however much I desire to have personal contact with the people of Nippon.

Moved by Audience

"I have come from Burma as a special envoy to present a Letter of National Gratitude to His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Japan, and have been granted a gracious audience by His Imperial Majesty. The memory of this gracious magnanimity, I shall ever cherish in my memory throughout my life, and I shall gladly convey this fact to my people in Burma so that they may be encouraged to redouble their energy for the successful prosecution of this War of Greater East Asia.

"The Burmese people, you will be interested to know, believe that they are descended from the Brahma World in Heaven 2,300 years ago, and embrace Buddhism and practise charity in a most liberal manner. That all the peoples living on earth may be healthy, wealthy and wise is the first prayer that every Burman makes in the early morning and it is the last prayer as he retires for the night.

"The Burmese people cultivate a great quantity of paddy fields every year, and the export of rice from Burma exceeds all other exports. Burma possesses vast areas of forest land, producing timber for the construction of houses and luxurious ships. Her mineral wealth stands second to none and is sought after by all the big nations.

"After enjoying an independent and sovereign state for centuries, Burma fell a victim of British greed and became a part of that Empire. But the Burmese peo-

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Thursday, October 14, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Philippine Independence

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The Philippine Declaration of Independence will be promulgated to the whole world today.

The four-century national dream of the Filipinos has at last come true and out of the darkness of tyranny and exploitation has emerged a future full of light and hope. The people of the Philippines have now wiped the slate clean of the blotches on their natioal history left by the Spanish adventurers and a United States bent on maintaining its springboard for Asiatic operations in these islands. The sacrifices of Japanese officers and men have made this possible and now an independent Philippines will imprint robust steps on the sands of time.

The independence of the Philippines is bound to bring on major repercussions in these times of decisive warfare. With it has been rounded off the program of foundation-laying for the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The 1,000,000,000 inhabitants of the Sphere have been given their proper places in the sun and the path to glory that they are to travel. The battle array for the shattering of Anglo-American imperialism has been completed. The United States, in declaring its intention at this late date to grant independence to the Philippines, has merely betrayed its laughable panic and dismay over the Philippine Declaration of Independence.

The Philippines has at last returned to Asia. The Filipinos have regained their own historic nature. It is this consciousness that will safeguard the islands from foreign invasion. They no longer need to fear aggression or defeat. The blood of the 1,000,000,000 Asiatics is akin and united. We congratulate the Islands on the glory that has come to it and we pray for its rise and prosperity.

INDEPENDENCE OF PHILIPPINES WILL BE PROCLAIMED TODAY; JUBILATION REIGNS IN ISLANDS

Laurel to Assume Presidency of Republic at Historic Function

MANILA CELEBRATES

Supreme Commander Kuroda of Nippon Forces to Speak in Empire's Behalf

Domei

MANILA, October 13.—The entire Philippines was in a high pitch of expectation today with the islands tomorrow finally achieving independence after three centuries of Spanish rule and 40 years of American domination and exploitation.

The proclamation tomorrow giving birth to the new Republic of the Philippines through the magnanimous policy of Japan will be another epoch making step in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The jubilant Filipino people are ridiculing reported efforts by President Roosevelt and American Congressmen to grant immediate and full independence to the Philippines—belated efforts when the United States no longer has any control over the islands.

Historic Function

The celebration marking the founding of the new-born Philippines will take place at the National Assembly Hall at 8:20 a.m. tomorrow.

Attending the historic function will be Dr. Jose P. Laurel, President-Elect, Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Philippine Executive Commission, and other Commissioners, Supreme Commander Shigenori Kuroda of the Japanese Army Forces in the Philippine area, Ambassador Shozo Murata dispatched to the Philippines, representatives of both Houses of the Imperial Diet, and others.

The celebration will begin with an opening address by Chairman Vargas of the Executive Commission, after which Dr. Laurel will read the historic declaration of independence and proclaim the founding of the Republic of the Philippines.

Then the Sun and Stars national flag of the Republic of the Philippines will be hoisted by General Emilio Aguinaldo who has devoted his life-time to the cause of Philippine independence. The national anthem will be played during the hoisting.

Church Bells to Ring

At this historic moment, church bells throughout the land will be rung.

Then Dr. Laurel will again take the rostrum to take the oath of office and assume the first Presidency amid gun salutes, with all those present standing.

Dr. Laurel, standing for the third time, will deliver his first Presidential address for about half an hour.

The celebration will come to a close with a congratulatory address by Supreme Commander Kuroda of the Japanese Army Forces in the Philippine area on behalf of the Japanese Empire.

Preparations Complete

Domei

MANILA, October 13—With the declaration of Philippine independence scheduled to take place tomorrow, all preparations for the ceremonies were completed today. All the Japanese representatives, including Ambassador Shozo Murata, Vice-President of the House of Peers Marquis Yukitada Sasaki, and Speaker of the House of Representatives Tadahiko Okada have already arrived from Japan, as well as the Provincial Governors and Assemblymen.

At 9 a.m. today Dr. Jose P. Laurel, Chairman of the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence, and the leaders of the various commissions together worshipped at the Manila Cathedral in Intramuros, in thanks for the glorious day coming tomorrow.

In front of the Assembly, where the ceremonies are to take place tomorrow, the platform and decorations were already completed and voices testing the microphones broke the morning quiet.

Newspapers and the radio today

(Continued on Page 2)

Burmese Envoy Voices Confidence In Future

Dr. Thein Maung, Burmese Ambassador on a Special Mission, at extreme right, being interviewed yesterday at the Greater East Asia Guest Hall by foreign correspondents.

BURMESE ARE READY TO FEND HOMELAND

Vivified Burma, Economically And Structurally Sound, Says Thein Maung

Firm determination of the Burmese people to fight the current war to the last and never to allow any enemy to invade their country, was voiced by Dr. Thein Maung, Burmese Ambassador on a Special Mission, in his interview with resident foreign correspondents held at the Greater East Asia Guest Hall at 11 a.m. Wednesday.

"Burma has organized both regular and volunteer corps," declared the Burmese Ambassador, "to cope with the possible counter-attacks by British and American forces. Burmese youth are undergoing rigorous military training to defend their country."

In reply to a question relating to Burma's administration of the Shan States and Karenni region recently incorporated into Burmese territory, Ambassador Thein Maung stated that the Burmese Government will treat the inhabitants of these areas in the same way as the Burmese population. "A committee has been set up," he explained, "to elaborate on concrete administrative measures for these regions."

In referring to Burma's foreign relations, Dr. Thein Maung said that although 12 nations have so far recognized Burma, it is difficult under the current situation, to send envoys to these countries. He said that negotiations, however, are going on with the countries concerned for maintaining close national relations.

Questioned as to the function of the Central Bank of Burma which is to be established shortly, the Ambassador declared that it will be purely a State Bank, its capital being provided from the State coffers. "The Central Bank," he said, "will function mainly for financing Burmese industry and agriculture."

In reference to the financial situation in Burma, Dr. Thein Maung revealed the gratifying fact that although the Burmese Government had expected a deficit of 80,000,000 rupees, a surplus was found when the nation's finances were investigated because more revenue had come in than previously expected.

Burma's industries, Envoy Thein Maung further revealed, will be based on agricultural products. "For example," he said, "Burma has a bountiful supply of rice, from which we expect to produce sake, starch and other by-products. These though they may seem small, will be of extreme value. Agriculture and industry in Burma at present, have one objective, that is self-sufficiency."

In regard to educational policy, Ambassador Thein Maung, in his

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Criticisms by 5 Senators Cause Furore in America

Roosevelt Hits Back Feebly at Charges Made Against His War Policies; Denies Too Many Trucks Sent to Australia

Domei

LISBON, October 12.—In a frantic effort to vindicate his war policies, President Roosevelt today hit back feebly at the charges made against him by the five globe-trotting senators, who returned recently from World war fronts. These charges have created a furore in American political circles and threaten to split the people into two camps, one for and one definitely against Roosevelt.

Confronted with this dangerous situation the President, at his press conference today, frenziedly defended himself particularly against the charges that the amount of American oil which had been turned into the war effort was disproportionate and that the 30,000 civilian trucks which the United States had sent to Australia was far in excess of actual needs.

Roosevelt said that he had checked up on the figures and found that the United States had sent in the last two and a half year 21,135 trucks, pointing out that this was a serious discrepancy. Roosevelt spoke of Australia's need for trucks for war transportation because in each state there are different gauge railroad tracks. Roosevelt concluded by saying that the senators had failed to note one thing, and that was that all these trucks were ordered with the aproval of General Douglas MacArthur.

Regarding the British and American use of oil, apparently referring to the senators' charge that too heavy a drain was being made on American oil in the conduct of the war, Roosevelt said that one of the senators had advocated the use of oil by ownership, regardless of fighting needs. Roosevelt added, "You can't run a war that way. You have to get supplies at the nearest point, regardless of who owns the oil".

The newspaper, Chicago Sun, a Roosevelt mouthpiece, meanwhile carried a scathing attack against the statements made by the five senators ever since their return. Said the paper, "Our five senators might have come back to help our people understand the war. They might have talked about British short rations and thousand-night-old blackouts; about the blood the Russians have spilled; about the remarkable effectiveness, as shown in the Mediterranean, of a joint Anglo-American chief of staff, of joint Anglo-American armies. But no! In secret sessions—about as secret as the world series ball games—they feed distorted news to isolationists, who gallop out and feed it to the Hearst, McCormick, Patterson poison press. It is a disheartening spectacle betraying immaturity and the incapacity to comprehend the new world which does not augur well."

The Associated Press correspondent in London reported that the five senator's criticism of the British war policy was causing considerable concern in Britain. The correspondent referred particularly to the assumptions made by the senators that the United States had asked for more Persian oil and for the use of British air bases, and asked for the use of bases on British soil after the war and had been refused. He said that Premier Winston Churchill might reply in the Commons that such assumptions were untrue because such requests were never made. At any rate, he said that it is believed that repercussions might affect the anti-Axis strategy at the critical moment before the final grapple with Germany.

Meanwhile, Representative John Rankin, Democrat from Mississippi, today introduced a resolution that the five returning senators, Russell, Chandler, Mead, Lodge, and Brewster, be invited to address the House behind closed doors.

FIERCE AIR BATTLES ON SOUTHERN FRONTS

Japanese Planes Smash Foe Position at Lae and Finschhafen

Domei

AT X X BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, October 13.—Imperial Army Air Units, at about 6 o'clock on the afternoon of October 11, spotted and raided enemy artillery positions around Finschhafen and caused conflagrations to break out at eight places. All our planes returned safely.

Japanese Units in a sector south of Madang, on October 10, shot down two enemy Curtiss craft by infantry gunfire.

13 Downed Over Bougainville

Domei

AT X X BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, October 13.—Persistent air attacks by the enemy have been repulsed with losses to the attackers over Bougainville Island in the past few days.

The enemy are coming almost daily. On the morning of October 10, a mixed group of 80 bombers and fighters came and 19 more appeared over the sea to the east of the island the same afternoon. On both occasions the Japanese beat them back, shooting down five planes during each raid.

On the morning of October 11, the enemy came again, this time in a formation of 60 bombers and fighters, flying over Buin. The Japanese land and sea units threw up a terrific shell-screen and shot down three planes in short order.

The Japanese sustained only very slight damage.

Enemy Ships Crippled

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 12.—Anti-Axis headquarters in the Southwestern Pacific, in a statement issued today, announced that Japanese Air Units attacked military facilities at Lae on the New Guinea front on October 10, it is reported from Melbourne.

The communique also admitted that anti-Axis vessels were attacked by Japanese Air Units on Monday off the southern coast of Guadalcanal Island.

Philippine Freedom To Be Announced Today

(Continued From Page 1)

pointed out details concerning the celebrations to begin tomorrow.

Finishing touches too were being put on the celebration towers being erected in each of the 12 districts; the people were vying with one another to put up the best tower and get the prize. Shopkeepers and housewives were busy putting up decorations and on the streets there were even mobile horse-drawn flag shops.

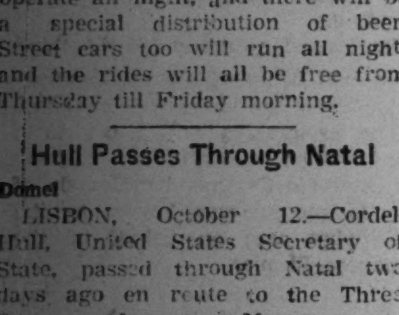
Young and old alike were occupied in finishing their floats to take part in the celebration parade. The aim was placed in making something out of what was available, and not to make something merely loud and wild in the American manner; thus showing the will of the people of a new nation being born in the midst of the War of Greater East Asia.

On Tuesday, Chairman Jorge Vargas, of the Executive Commission, proclaimed a special three-day holiday to take place from Thursday through Saturday, in order that every Filipino might be able to join in the celebrations. On Thursday, all bars and night clubs will operate all night, and there will be a special distribution of beer. Street cars too will run all night, and the rides will all be free from Thursday till Friday morning.

Hull Passes Through Natal

Domei

LISBON, October 12.—Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, passed through Natal two days ago en route to the Three Power conference at Moscow.



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Outstanding Events In P.I. Since War Began Traced

Country Builds Strong Central and Provincial Structures to Embody Constitution of Republic; Constructing New Order, With Japan Progressing

The Philippines will declare its independence today. As its draft Constitution has already been adopted by the Legislature and the first President of the Republic elected, all preparations have been completed to be consummated only by a declaration of independence.

In accordance with the statement made by Dr. Jose P. Laurel, President-Elect and Chairman of the Independence Preparatory Committee, on October 7, strong and simple central and provincial political structures have been built up embodying the new Constitution and the spirit of the new Philippines. It is also understood that reconstruction of the artificial economic system imposed by the United States in order to make the archipelago dependent on America is steadily progressing.

Thus, the fundamental conditions for making the Philippines a responsible member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere have been fulfilled, while, on the other hand, the establishment of the basic relations between the Philippines and Japan for collaboration to construct a New Order in Greater East Asia is fast taking concrete shape.

Dream Comes True

With the Islands declared independent, the Filipinos will enjoy the fulfilment of a long-cherished desire and at the same time present a strong front against the United States, which had so long dominated their country by arms or fraud.

Their gratitude toward Japan is to be manifested in robust and vigorous efforts to build up a New Philippines, which will also advance their national fortunes as well. Much is expected of their cooperation with Japan for ultimate victory in the War of Greater East Asia through which they are to safeguard their just-won independence.

Philippine independence may be said to have been promised the moment Japan, on December 8, 1941, declared war on the United States and Britain.

On December 10, Imperial Army Forces effected a landing near Appari on Luzon Island in the face of enemy resistance. On December 12, more units landed near Legaspi in southern Luzon. Another landing was effected on December 20 near Davao on Mindanao Island. On December 22, the main body of the Japanese forces landed at Lingayen in central Luzon. More troops landed on Ramon Bay in central Luzon.

Past Events Reviewed

Following are some of the principal events:

1942

January 2: Occupation of Manila completed.

January 3: Military administration proclaimed throughout the Philippines.

January 21: Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo makes first statement promising independence to the Philippines.

January 23: A Philippine Central Administration headed by Jorge B. Vargas established.

April 11: Reduction of Bataan Peninsula completed.

May 7: Corregidor and all fortresses on Manila Bay surrender.

May 10: Major-General William F. Sharp, United States Commander of the Visaya and Mindanao Military Districts, makes unconditional surrender.

August 14: Lieutenant General Masaharu Homma, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines, is succeeded by Lieutenant-General Shizuichi Tanaka

December 4: The various political parties in the Philippines spontaneously declare their own dissolution and they are superseded by the Kalibapi. New Philippine Public Service Corps. As Commissioner of the Interior, Benigno S. Aquino is made Vice-President of the Kalibapi, Dr. Jose P. Laurel is appointed Interior Commissioner and Teofilo I. Sison Commissioner of Justice.

1943

January 28: Prime Minister Tojo declares in 81st session of Imperial Diet independence will be accorded the Philippines. Same day the Military Administration presents three principles for an independent Philippines.

February 26: Various Government services circulate manifesto arousing the people to earn independence by dint of earnest effort.

May 5: Prime Minister Tojo visits Islands.

May 6: Prime Minister Tojo promises independence to the people of the Philippines for third time.

May 10: Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki visits Islands.

May 29: Supreme Commander Lieutenant-General Tanaka is succeeded by Lieutenant-General Shigenori Kuroda.

June 16: Prime Minister Tojo in 82nd session of Diet declares independence will be granted the Philippines within this year.

June 18: A Kalibapi convention is called and a Philippine Independence Preparatory Committee appointed.

June 20: Interior Commissioner Laurel appointed Chairman of the Committee.

June 23: Committee holds first session.

August 7: Drafting of new Constitution begins.

September 3: Drafting completed.

September 4: Ceremony held on occasion of signing of draft Constitution.

September 6: Special representatives' convention held.

September 7: Draft Constitution adopted by people.

September 20: First National Assembly elections held.

September 25: The National Assembly meets and elects Mr. Laurel President-Elect of the Philippine Republic.

September 29: Mr. Laurel and other leaders visit Japan.

October 5: Shozo Murata appointed Ambassador on Special Mission and dispatched to the Philippines.

October 14: Philippines declared independent.

British Land at Azores

Domei

STOCKHOLM, October 12.—British forces are reported to have landed on the Azores Islands, according to London dispatches.

Japan Lauded For Assisting Burma in War

(Continued From Page 1)

ple were never contented to be within the Empire and, therefore, rose up in rebellion once in every decade, while the constitutional agitation was carried on without a break.

"Taking advantage of the present War of Greater East Asia and thanks to the cooperation and leadership of Nippon, the Burmese people have succeeded in driving out the British trespassers from the land and have now regained the independence and sovereign state which has been their cherished goal and in the attainment of which many patriots had sacrificed their lives and properties.

"For this help and leadership, the Burmese people are very grateful to Nippon and thus have entrusted me with the most pleasant duty of presenting the Letter of National Gratitude to His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Japan.

"Since I was chosen to be the Ambassador to your country, I have been given all encouragements and treated with generous hospitality by your people in Burma, while on my way here and now in your great city of Tokyo. For this I am very grateful.

"I am greatly impressed by the way your people are sacrificing your all for the victory of our fighting forces in all the fronts. My country is at the forefront too, and I can assure you all that my people are doing their best to win the war and have offered everything they possess for the victorious termination of the war, so that we can soon embrace each other and shout 'Biruma, Nippon Banzai' to our hearts' content."

The text of Ambassador Thein Maung's broadcast to the people of Burma follows:

"I am very glad to have the opportunity of speaking to my friends in Burma through the radio from the Tokyo Broadcasting Station.

"I am grateful to my friends in Burma who in person or in writing have congratulated me on my appointment as first Ambassador from Burma. I crave the pardon of those friends whom I had not bade farewell as my departure from Burma was entirely dependent on weather conditions.

"Enjoying the goodwill and friendship of many a people in Burma, my two secretaries and myself safely arrived in Tokyo. I am also thankful for the courtesy, kind treatment and hospitality shown to us all the way from Rangoon to Tokyo by the many Japanese officials.

"Landing on the soil of Nippon on the 6th of October, we had a quiet rest at a beautiful place called Miyanoshita. On arriving at Tokyo on the 10th of October at about 5 p.m. the Ministers of the Nippon Government and Burmese students cordially welcomed us. I deeply thanked them for their warm reception.

"I am pleased to assure you, especially the parents of the Burmese students now studying in Nippon that their beloved sons are happy and in a good state of health. I can never forget the kind treatment accorded to us by our Nippon friends between whom there is not much difference as we treat and deal with each other showing love, warmth, and cordiality as can be found among the members of the same family.

"Having been sent on a Special Mission from Burma, I had on the morning of the 12th instant discharged my duty of presenting the message of gratitude to His Imperial Majesty.

"On behalf of the entire Burmese nation I respectfully reported to His Imperial Majesty that the Burmese people, having regained their independence and having become a martial race once more are prepared to maintain and defend their independence through gigantic national exertion based on blood and sweat and even to lay down their very lives.

"In Nippon at the present moment the weather is most pleasant and we are enjoying fresh fruits and delicious dishes. Therefore, I would request my friends in Burma not to feel anxious about the safety and health of my Secretaries, members of my staff and Burmese students in Nippon but to redouble their efforts to work for the construction of New Burma with steadfast sincerity of purpose and stern determination. We on our part are praying fervently for the continued success of our national construction.

"I tender my best wishes for the success and safety and good health of the Burmese people."

U.S. Fliers Prefer Safety As Proved by Kiska Action

Attack Only When Certain of Superiority in Numbers And Flee as Soon as Trouble Looms, Says Surgeon Lieutenant Akakura

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

AT AN XX BASE IN NORTHERN AREA.—Air operations of the American forces in the Aleutians area were conducted only when they were sure of numerical superiority, declared Surgeon-Lieutenant Katsumi Akakura, who had taken part in the Kiska withdrawal operation. He stressed the fact that the enemy never appeared when the Japanese were well equipped with planes, but as soon as they learned that Japanese air power in that area was inferior, they would spring into action.

Surgeon-Lieutenant Akakura's account of the cowardly enemy operations in the northern area follows:

"Upon the completion of two air bases, one in August last year and the other in February this year, enemy air operations became intense. The enemy bomber planes were loaded with small-sized bombs and it was not rare for fighters to harass us with these missiles.

"The enemy would never appear when it was known that the Japanese were well equipped with planes. Some time last year four Consolidated bombers attacked Kiska but two were downed by our anti-aircraft guns. After that the enemy became extremely cautious and, in fear of the accuracy of our radio-locaters they would fly at the low altitude of 50 to 100 meters over the sea.

"Moreover, the enemy adopted the tactics of making surprise attacks from behind the mountains, which were shrouded in fog most of the time. The American airmen, availing themselves of this protective covering, flew at a high altitude to drop their bombs. At first the missiles discharged from those bombers would miss their targets, but gradually the enemy bombardiers would succeed in hitting the selected objectives. 'Not bad,' we used to say to one another. When enemy planes challenged us from high altitude we found it difficult to shoot them down.

"Once six enemy Boeings and Consolidateds attacked our position from two different directions. Our A. A. guns immediately opened fire and we downed two of them. Meanwhile, three enemy airmen bailed out; two descended into the sea and the other onto the island. When we captured him we were surprised to see that his uniform was shabby.

"Moreover, the American planes that we shot down proved to be of an inferior quality on examination. Till the end of last year, 'flying fortresses,' used to be seen frequently over Kiska but they were later replaced by Boeings.

"On one occasion 13 enemy planes appeared over the island and our machines engaged them in a 45-minute battle during which two of their planes were shot down. The remainder fled.

"In April the enemy employed parachute-bombs and time-bombs set to explode 24 hours after their release. They used to trouble us at first, but later they became a source of amusement. Torpedo-fighters were also used by the enemy. I saw five or six torpedoes dropped around Kiska Island, but none of them scored a dead hit. On discovering one of these missiles on the beach one day, we dedicated it to the shrine on the island.

"It is more than absurd to witness the efforts of the Americans to provide for their own safety. Once we saw five Consolidateds circling round one spot over the sea. In the meantime, a flying-boat appeared on the scene. It made a landing and immediately took off again together with the five Consolidateds. Later, we learned that a certain high ranking military officer had made a forced landing on the sea and that the Consolidateds had been guarding him until he could be rescued."

Burmese Are Ready To Fend Homeland

(Continued From Page 1)

interview with the Japanese press held prior to the one with foreign newspapermen, declared that it will be on a utilitarian basis with emphasis laid on technical and scientific education. "During British rule, the educational facilities in Burma were very poor and Burmese youths were so educated as to be useful only as clerks working under alien masters. We hope to remodel the whole system and promote an educational policy primarily for the benefit of the Burmese people."

JAVANESE MOSLEMS PLEDGE WAR EFFORT

Cooperation With Nippon Army Assured by Leader of Mahammadjia

Domei

DJAKARTA, October 13.—The unshakable faith of the Javanese Mohammedans in Japan's victory and their unflinching resolve to cooperate with the Imperial Forces for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia were voiced in a spirited message specially given to Domei by K. Haiji Mansooer, President of the Mahammadjia.

The message, entitled "What the Mohammedans Seek," follows:

"The time is near—the time when, by grace of merciful Allah, the war will end in our victory and when Anglo-American influence will be swept out of Asia.

"Only by Japan's victory will Anglo-American strongholds in Asia be overthrown and the glorious independence of Burma and the Philippines and the participation of the Indonesians in politics be durably consummated.

"While the Japanese troops are fighting grimly in the Solomons and elsewhere on the Pacific front, Japan has granted the glory of independence to Burma and the Philippines and given the Indonesians the right to participate in politics.

"These moves have strengthened the conviction of the Mohammedans that Japan's lofty ideal of Hakko Ichiu is steadily being vindicated. The inauguration of the participation of Indonesians in politics with the establishment of the Central and Local Administrative Councils has further strengthened our faith in Japan's lofty ideal and aroused an inflexible resolve in our minds. All the Mohammedans, pledged to live and die with Japan, mean to stand by her, defend our land and uproot Anglo-American influence in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

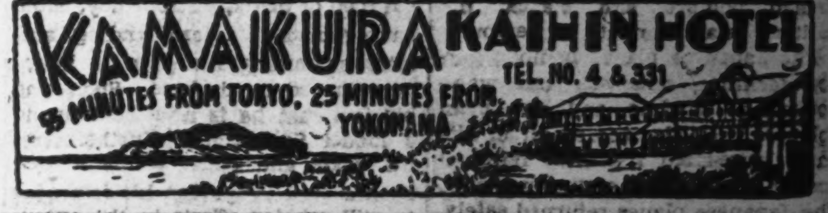
"The birth of the Javanese Defense Volunteer Army, proclaimed by the Japanese Military Administration, has been hailed with the burning enthusiasm of the whole population of Java and by the Mohammedans.

"Japan's victory will mean our victory. We Mohammedans pledged to take up arms on Japan's side and fight on until ultimate victory is won."

British Army in Iran Said Leaving Shortly; Few to Guard Oil Zone

Domei

ISTANBUL, October 12.—In accordance with the agreement recently signed by Britain, the Soviet Union and Iran, some of the British troops stationed in Iran are reported to be withdrawing shortly, according to a Teheran broadcast. The same agreement further stipulated that Iran should be defended by the Iranian troops and that some British troops be permitted to be stationed in the oil field areas for the protection of British interests there.



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TIMOR HEAD-HUNTERS GIVE UP RESISTANCE

Japanese Pacify Island Mountaineers With Aid of Native Policemen

Domei

SINGARADJA, October 8.—The tribe of mountain dwellers of the remote little island some X X miles from Timor Island, who were greatly feared as head-hunters, have lately been pacified and are now eagerly engaged in farming and other profitable work. It will not be long before these mountaineers will become worthy members of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The story of their conversion is told by a Japanese who, with the cooperation of native policemen, had crossed over to the island and had been fighting against these people for the last five months:

"Some 1,400 to 1,500 savage head-hunters were reported to have come down the mountains and attacked the villagers. Immediately upon receipt of this report, I started out for the island with some 70 native policemen. These tribesmen had first risen in revolt, against the Dutch, when the latter had ousted a rajah whom they had almost worshipped. Since that time they had risen on various occasions and greatly annoyed the Dutch officials. With the sudden retreat of their Dutch rulers upon the outbreak of the current war, they had taken advantage of the absence of authority and come down the mountains to raid the villages.

"We climbed mountains from 1,400 to 1,500 meters high in pursuit of these mountain dwellers, hopping from rock to rock, while they, with bows and arrows in their hands, jumped from tree to tree like so many monkeys. They are expert archers and can easily hit a fleeing sheep at a distance of 50 meters. They also have a primitive sort of pill-box made of piled-up stones with bamboo spears stuck in between the stones. True to their reputation for ferocity and barbarity, they put up a stiff resistance against us. However, thanks to the bravery and valor of the native policemen they were finally subjugated, though our side suffered ten wounded. The most obstinate were punished, but those who pledged obedience were released.

"Upon being told of the occupation of the island by Japanese Forces, and the part that they—the mountaineers—were expected to play in the future, they seemed to understand and willingly deserted their former dwellings to look for suitable work.

"The island is covered with thick foliage and has plenty of clear, fresh water. It is rather cool throughout the year, and rich in foodstuffs. Not only will self-sufficiency be realized in the near future, but surplus foodstuffs can shortly be exported to other regions in the South. When fully developed, the island will play an important role as an indispensable link in the Co-Prosperity chain."

DRASTIC METHODS BY U.S. TO MEET LABOR SHORTAGE

Transfer of Manpower From Non-Vital Plants and Use Of Females Suggested

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 12.—"That the United States Government is faced with the urgent necessity of devising measures to cope with the present labor shortage, was admitted by Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the United States Manpower Commission, at the annual convention of the Federation of American Labor, now in session at Boston, according to dispatches received here.

McNutt is quoted in these dispatches as having said:

"The total number of American laborers engaged in the munitions industry as of July was estimated at 63,000,000. Since the outbreak of the war, American laborers have done great work, unprecedented in human history. However, labor shortage in the munitions industry has kept on becoming more acute until the Administration is faced with the necessity of instituting counter-measures. In the meantime, the following are under contemplation:

"1. Transfer of labor from non-vital and non-urgent industries to the munitions industry.

"2. Increased employment of female labor.

"3. Prevention of absences.

"4. Increase in production per capita.

"5. Restriction of government orders to areas suffering from dearth of labor."

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A New Lease of Life

MANILA: HEART OF NEW P.I.

Deadly American Influence Discarded by Capital Which Suffered Three Conquests; Return of East Asiatic Coloring Heralds Era of Prosperity

Domei

MANILA, October 13.—Manila, the capital of the new-born Philippine Republic, had changed masters three times before the Japanese Forces occupied it on January 2, last year. The first to appear on the scene were the Moros, then came the Spanish, and then the Americans. Thus, Manila has been influenced to a great extent both culturally and sociologically by the different cultures brought by those three races. The Chinese immigrants also must be taken into account.

When in 1570 the Spanish advanced into Manila from Panay, it was only a small fishing village, which carried on a little trade with China. The name Manila, is said to have come from the fact that there were numerous, water-plants growing in the vicinity when Legazpi arrived. In the native tongue water-plants were called Nila, so the place was called Manilad, meaning the place of water-plants.

Spanish influence is seen today in Intramuros, or, as it is known in English, the area inside the walls which stretch out from the main pier. This part of the city is encircled by walls 25 feet high and two and a half miles long. Within these walls lie seven churches and rows of old grey houses, reminiscent of the 360 years of Spanish rule.

Across the road from this quarter and beyond the Municipal Golf Course lies the so-called "American Concession" of pre-war days.

Government offices, schools and residential districts are located here. Planned by American experts and built on a vast expenditure, this section of the city is beautiful. In pre-war days the total population of Manila was 640,000; today only one year and 10 months after its occupation the population stands at 1,200,000. This is a remarkable rise even when the incorporation of the city of Quezon and others is taken into account.

Manila, hitherto called an "American Concession" and a city without individual character, has awakened, has wiped away all Euro-American influences and has recovered its East Asiatic character. What should be noted, however, is that in spite of the 48 years of American rule the names of persons and places are pronounced in the Spanish manner.

The Manilan morning begins with the ringing of church bells. These bells will ring at the dawn of a new day for the Philippines. The first form of traffic to move in the streets of Manila were the carromatas and tricycles. There were 6,000 carromatas before the war; now there are 12,000. The Carromata horses are small, like donkeys, but they are strong and trot along the streets to the tinkling of the little bells used to decorate them. The handy, comfortable carromatas are a necessary institution in Manila.

Around Luneta Park, which faces Manila Bay, are numerous tall structures, and in the center of the park stands the statue of the patriot, Jose Rizal. On Sundays, at 6 p.m., concerts are given here, at which time the lawn is packed by music-loving Manilans. Sunset in Manila Bay is also a sight not soon forgotten. With the bright red ball of the sun sinking behind the ranges of Bataan, the tall bright buildings lining the bay reflect the golden rays, and Corregidor floats on the blue waters beyond.

The city is divided into two by the Pasig River. Splendid bridges bind the eastern part, uptown, with the western, downtown. Paralleling the river lies the Escolta, the Marunouchi and Ginza of Tokyo. Where American influence ruled in pre-war days, numerous Japanese business houses can be seen today. Air-conditioned theaters and restaurants also line this street. Within Intramuros are the churches and convents of the Augustinians, Dominicans, Franciscans, and Augustinian Recollects. The grave of Takayama Ukon also is in the area.

Manila is also the center of culture. It boasts of five universities, namely, the Government University of the Philippines, Santo Tomas University, Manila University, National University and Far Eastern University. There are also more than 20 colleges, including those for women.

LAWYER LAUREL

By Arrangement with the Asahi
Special to the Nippon Times

(IX)

By Ki Kimura

The particular ground on which Dr. Laurel's thesis was rejected is not known, but it can be supposed that he was not fully aware of the requirements of the Tokyo Imperial University.

In America, a doctorate is not so difficult to obtain, and is not regarded in as high a light as in Japan. In this connection there is an interesting story. A certain Japanese, who later became a well-known member of the now defunct Conservative Party in Japan, in his youth went to California to study where he worked his way through university. Prior to his return to Japan, he decided that he would like to have a doctor's degree in order to appear more learned. This was around 1900. He was not a particularly gifted student, and therefore could not think of anything on which to base his thesis. One day the brilliant idea came to him of writing on one of the eight Chinese sages who lived during the Tang and Sung periods, which story he knew by heart, having memorized it in his childhood days when he had studied the Chinese language. He set to work on the translation, and finally handed in his thesis. The professors were greatly impressed, especially as it was wholly beyond their understanding. They concluded that it must involve some profound Asiatic philosophy to which Westerners had no access, and straightway granted the degree on the surprised but delighted student.

In comparison with American schools, Japanese universities have a high scholastic standard. Each thesis represents months of painstaking toil. This difference in the standards of the schools of the two countries clearly indicates the basic divergency which exists between Japan and America.

Together with the returned thesis, Dr. Laurel received a polite explanation from the Tokyo Imperial University on the requirements for a Japanese doctorate and an encouraging request to try once again.

"I will do so," he said, fully determined to work harder than ever.

Again his days were devoted to the drafting of a new thesis.

One day his second son came to him and of a sudden said, "Father, will you send me to Japan within a couple of years to study?"

"To Japan?" Dr. Laurel repeated, surprised.

"Yes, father. Don't you remember you always said that unless the Americans discarded their racial prejudices, none of us should enter an American university?" his son reminded his father.

"You are right, my son. I will see about sending you to Japan. But what do you intend to study there?" the indulgent father asked.

"To become a military officer. I want to enter a military academy in Japan," replied the son.

This response so perplexed Dr. Laurel that he did not know what next to say. The relations between Japan and the United States were steadily going from bad to worse. It was very doubtful whether he could obtain the American Government's permission to send his son to Japan, especially to attend a military academy. He was also uncertain of Japan's willingness to allow his son to study there.

"To a Japanese military academy. . . .", Dr. Laurel said slowly, and fell into a long meditation.

(To Be Continued)

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U.S. PUBLIC FOOLED ABOUT WAR POSITION

Americans Complain of Being Supplied With Lies Regarding Military Situation

Special to the Nippon Times

GENEVA, October 12.—The American radio commentator, Allister Cook, in criticizing American propaganda, stated that the U.S. man in the street has so far been unable to get a correct picture of this war, according to reports reaching here. For this American propaganda was mainly to blame.

Today, cigarette advertisements of smartly dressed soldiers with cigarette in hand could no longer be seen, since it had been proved that North Africa, Sicily and Guadalcanal had not been easy walkovers which could be carried out in such a nonchalant manner. The American public was slowly beginning to wake up and notice the effects of this war.

In Washington, 12 newspaper correspondents complained that the people in America were poorly supplied with war news. Upon this, the United States War Department called together 200 representative citizens in order to give them some information about the war situation and explain to them, in various lectures, that the situation was not at all rosy.

General Strong, the chief of the Military Information Service, declared that the Luftwaffe today was considerably stronger than it had been in 1939, that Germany's fighter defense was excellent and that the Japanese so far could not be driven off, that the Japanese Air Force was steadily growing stronger and that the food rations in Germany were by no means as unfavorable as it was made out to be in America. These public representatives are now going back to their places of work to give the people with whom they are in contact their opinion about the actual situation.

Cook further stated that if one had studied faces in America during the last two years, one would have noticed a sudden fear of coming events written on those faces. The days when the U.S. public was handed out wonderful promises with regard to the outcome of this war are over now.

BRITISH FORCED TO HOLD ANTI-FAMINE CONFERENCE

250,000 Tons of Food Must Be Sent to Bengal Before Rice Harvest, Says Rutherford

Domei

LISBON, October 12.—Sir Thomas Rutherford, acting-Governor of Bengal Province, arrived in New Delhi on October 11 and held conferences with former Governor-General Linlithgow and representatives of the Indian Government on measures for dealing with the famine in Bengal province.

Sir Thomas, according to reports from New Delhi, told newspapermen today, as follows:

"We must get at least 250,000 tons of foodstuffs into Bengal Province before this year's rice harvest, if we are to make a success of the fight against the famine which has the entire province in its grip. We are experiencing considerable difficulties in bringing food into the stricken province because of the lack of transportation facilities and also due to the small number of motor roads.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1943

Every Happiness to Their Highnesses!

The long-awaited Imperial Wedding uniting Her Imperial Highness Princess Shigeko Teru, eldest daughter of Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress, with His Imperial Highness Captain Prince Morihiro Higashikuni, first son of His Imperial Highness General Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni, was solemnized before the Kashikodokoro within the Imperial Palace grounds Wednesday morning, following the formal proposal of marriage on October 2 and the naming of the auspicious date on October 8.

The whole nation had awaited the joyous event ever since on May 6, 1941, the informal betrothal of Their Imperial Highnesses was announced. We may humbly imagine the satisfaction of Their Imperial Majesties over the happy union of Their accomplished daughter with a soldier Prince of proven worth. The jubilation of the people over this new augury of a prosperous Imperial House has been great beyond measure.

Since His Imperial Highness Prince Morihiro Higashikuni entered his illustrious name in the Army List, he has set a notable example to fellow officers in diligence and conscientious application to his given tasks. At the time of the Nomonhan affair in 1939, His Imperial Highness took command of a unit in person on the first line and fought valiantly in the plains of the northern border. When the War of Greater East Asia broke out, he participated with distinction in the Philippine campaign. We are told that in matters of daily life, too, His Imperial Highness is an embodiment of the typical warrior of Nippon.

Her Imperial Highness the new Princess Higashikuni, after completing her appointed courses at the Peeresses' School, has prosecuted with particular care all such studies calculated to build up graceful and cultured Japanese Womanhood as the composition of waka (a form of Japanese verse), calligraphy, flower arrangement, tea ceremony and music, nor has she neglected such useful arts as cookery and sewing. Her Imperial Highness' benign and sympathetic disposition is seen in her exemplary activities to bring comfort to the soldiers or their families. We make bold to submit that no better match could have been conceived than Their Imperial Highnesses'.

We understand that in keeping with the spirit of wartime Their Imperial Majesties have been pleased to order the utmost simplicity in the observance of the wedding ceremony and celebrations. Such being the depth of Their Imperial Majesties' solicitude that our wartime morale shall be maintained at its apex, it is incumbent on all of us Japanese to manifest our appreciation of the silent injunction by leading a life strictly befitting wartime.

On this most felicitous occasion, may we wish Their Imperial Highnesses all happiness and prosperity!

The Proclamation of Philippine Independence

The promised independence of the Philippines becomes a reality today! As the proclamation which sets up the Republic of the Philippines is read in Manila this morning, it will not only thrill the joyously anticipating crowds which are gathered for the occasion, but it will stir the whole world as well.

Throughout the vast reaches of Greater East Asia, all the kindred peoples of the Orient will exult in the glorious fact that another Asiatic race has attained its rightful destiny as a proud and free nation. Throughout all the progressive countries of the world, the proponents of liberty and justice will hail this step which adds another pillar to the edifice of the rising New World Order. In reactionary lands like Britain, there will be stirrings of apprehension and foreboding over this development which presages the general collapse of their outworn system of imperialistic domination over other peoples, while particularly in the United States there will be ill-disguised fear and dismay over this event which so puts its own treacherous record in the Philippines to shame.

The proclamation of Philippine independence will sound not only to the four corners of the earth today; it will also echo back through the past centuries and call out over the future years. It rolls away the shadow of Magellan and Legaspi, of the conquistadores and the friars who strangled an Asiatic race to bind them under the yoke of a distant alien power. It erases the pollution of McKinley and Leonard Wood, of the whole breed of hypocritical Americans who came promising liberty but bringing social arrogance and economic slavery until the victory of Japan sent them scurrying back across the seas. It vindicates the labors and sacrifices of Rizal, Bonifacio, Aguinaldo and the host of other patriots whose inspiration has kept aglow the spark of the national ideal of a free and self-respecting Philippines through the long dark years of adversity. It sounds a clarion call to the Filipinos of today and of tomorrow, those who are so fortunate as to be living in this vital hour of their national destiny, to be worthy of the responsible role which history has thrust upon them that they may preserve and expand the glories of the free estate which their country has now at last attained.

The proclamation of Philippine independence today is thus an event which stands out as one of epochal importance. Well may the Filipino people celebrate this day of their glory with festivities and parades and merrymaking as well as with solemn ceremony. It is the culmination of their years of utmost endeavor, the vindication of their fondest dreams. As the Filipino people thus give vent to their rightful delight, the Japanese nation extends them its sincerest congratulation. The Japanese share the happiness of the Filipinos on this auspicious occasion to a special degree, for as the one Asiatic people who have always successfully preserved their freedom and power against the menace of Western intruders, the Japanese are particularly glad to welcome the other kindred peoples of the Orient to the enjoyment of the same privileges as they have always enjoyed.

No other people can share the feelings of the Filipinos so sincerely as the Japanese. Whereas it is inevitable that the Americans, like all other invaders from far across the seas, can never have any real interest in any Oriental country except to exploit it for their own profit, it is just as inevitable that the Japanese, because of their inherent racial characteristic as an Oriental people, should feel a warm concern in the welfare of other Oriental races and a glow of pride and happiness in their good fortune and glory. That is why the Americans, despite all their fine words and fair promises, failed to give independence to the Philippines although they had forty years in which to do it, while in contrast it took less than two years after Japan had driven out the Americans for the Philippines to succeed in attaining their long coveted goal. That is why it is only after the Philippines have achieved real independence that the United States is frantically hurrying to make a meaningless gesture of granting an independence which is no longer in their power to grant. It is the same with the American gesture of renouncing their special rights in China after they had lost virtually all their rights and of suddenly moving now to repeal the Chinese Exclusion Act after more than sixty years of callous apathy. These are nothing more than the crudest propaganda devices which come too late, however, to have the slightest effect in the light of speedy and substantial demonstrations of sincere good will on the part of Japan.

So on this day of supreme happiness for the Philippines, on this day of epochal significance to all that portion of the world which welcomes true progress and liberty, Japan takes special delight in hailing the new Republic of the Philippines and wishing it every success in its new mission as an independent nation contributing to the common welfare of a glorious Greater East Asia.

A Year Ago Today

October 14, 1942

The future of agriculture in Sumatra faces the brightest prospects as, at present, only about 10 per cent of the arable land or only 420,000 hectares are under cultivation. Sumatra, which is called the "heart of the Co-Prosperity Sphere," also produces 70 per cent of the coal production of the East Indies.

* * *

Two of Chungking's most influential military leaders have refused to attend the extraordinary session of the Chungking Supreme Defense Council which is now being held with the attendance of Chiang Kai-shek, who returned today from his tour of the southwestern war zones. Problems being deliberated upon at this conference include realization of Anglo-American-Chungking collaboration, strengthening of the defenses at strategic key points, intensification of military liaison, and further requisitioning of manpower and materials.

U.S. WAR PRODUCTION PROGRAM HIT HARD BY LACK OF MANPOWER

Supply of Seven Strategic Materials Running Low—Industrial Power Has Its Limitations

By CHU SAITO
(From the Kaizo)

It is superfluous to say that the great war now going on is unprecedented, in scale and in spiritual implications, in the world history of 4,000 years. Here I shall refrain from the discussion of the spiritual mission of the war, and looking at the war in its material aspects, I shall try to probe some factors decisive of the final issue.

The present war of attrition on an unheard-of scale, and the rate of attrition in life and material is simply astounding. Insofar as materials are concerned, however, the brains and energy of warring nations are achieving almost miraculous feats. They are, so to speak, producing many things out of nothing to meet war requirements. Where iron is wanting, the brains of the nation invent something much like iron, and so with oil and others. The war today is really working wonders.

Biggest Obstacle

There is nevertheless a barrier which is insuperable. This insuperable barrier concerns manpower. The shortage of materials may be made good by human ingenuity which brings forth something out of nothing, but there is no means of supplying the shortage of manpower when it does occur. Not only is it impossible to supply the depleted ranks quickly but also the quality, composition and spiritual traits of nations are matters for which no substitutes can be found. Here, then, must lie the limits of the national capacity for waging the present-day war.

In assessing the fighting strength of any nation, there are many factors which must be taken into careful consideration. Worthy of special consideration are the spiritual characteristics, the national organization and the fighting structure of the nations concerned.

Population is, after all, a most primitive and crude criterion by which to gauge the fighting capacity of the nation. Even if this most crude measure is applied, to the exclusion of all other factors, we cannot but recognize that the anti-Axis Powers in America and in Europe are already facing insuperable difficulties.

The population of the United States is roughly 130,000,000. It is not much larger than that of the Japanese Empire, for Japan's population is put at 100,000,000. America's population, must be noted, includes 20,000,000 negroes. It also embraces numbers of original natives. And the rest of its population, numbering some 100,000,000, is very motley in composition.

The number mobilized in America for military service was approximately 1,000,000 at the end of last year. Donald Nelson, Chief of the War Production Board, expects to recruit 4,300,000 more people in the army without interfering with the labor required for the munitions industry and for agriculture. Such a big mobilization, however, necessarily entails the provision of stupendous organizations of war supplies and transportation, for it is said that in order that one soldier may be fully equipped, there must be from seven to ten people working in the munitions industry and in the transportation business. If America is to mobilize 5,000,000 troops, therefore, she will require at the same time from 30,000,000 to 50,000,000 munitions and other workers to equip them adequately for fighting.

Where Are the Men?

Under the stupendous mobilization program laid before Congress this year, the army strength is to be increased to 6,000,000 and that of the air force to 8,200,000, making a total of nearly 15,000,000, and this is exclusive of the strength to be mobilized for the navy. How can America hope to provide out of its population some 100,000,000 laborers who are required to arm and equip these forces adequately?

Of America's population totalling 131,000,000, the number of people who are over 14 years is 100,972,000, and of this number 5,220,000 are incapable of labor. There are 28,839,000 who are indispensable to household management. When these and other people who are otherwise incapacitated are excluded, the labor power, male and female, which is available for mobilization is only about 53,000,000.

All males from 25 to 60 years of age have already been mobilized, and persons over 60 years are also being pressed into service, while the 40-hour-week labor system has been abolished in favor of the 48-hour-week system. Female labor reached 14,900,000 in January this year, of which 3,000,000 women were put into work during the past two years. Besides, efforts are being made to get another 6,400,000 workers for the munitions industry through the mobilization of old men, juveniles, the unemployed and those in civilian industries. In short, the shortage of manpower which impedes America's war effort very seriously is becoming daily more manifest.

Big Burden on U.S.

This notwithstanding, America makes it her prime duty to act as an arsenal for all anti-Axis countries.

Such a task is proving too crushing a burden on America, who, as a matter of fact, is hard put to it to keep her own rapidly increasing land forces adequately equipped, as General George Marshal, Chief of the U.S. Army General Staff, confessed in Congress some time ago. Notwithstanding this very heavy strain on her industrial power, America has to build for Britain the ships required for keeping the British people alive. It is computed that Britain wants 11,000,000 tons of shipping for the prosecution of the war, but the actuality is that the tonnage of ships owned by both America and Britain totals only a little over this figure. And no less a person than Winston Churchill stated that the industrial power of the anti-Axis Powers could do no more than make good only half the losses sustained at sea. At any rate, it is of vital importance for Britain to retain possession of at least 7,000,000 tons and there is every likelihood of this vital limit being reached soon.

Once her shipping tonnage falls below this limit, her national collapse will be inevitable. Britain's collapse will mean the collapse of the bulwark for America. It will, furthermore, deprive America of her war aim. The American Government has been giving the protection and rescue of democracies in Europe as the aim of the war into which it threw its people. The disappearance of the objective for protection will, no doubt, cause a mental confusion among the American people. From this point of view, it is vital not for Britain only but for America also that Britain should maintain her maritime transportation capacity.

Problem of Sea Power

Another point deserving attention is the heavy strain which the huge undertaking in which America is involved of reconstructing her impaired sea power is destined to put on her manpower as well as on her productive power. Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the American fleet has lost heavily in battleships, aircraft-carriers, cruisers, etc., and she has to make good these losses speedily. The time allowed for this naval reconstruction is only two years, if President Roosevelt intends, as he has openly declared, to end the war in another two years or so.

Some people may contend that if Japan can mobilize 200,000,000 people within Greater East Asia for the prosecution of the war, America must equally be able to mobilize a large population over the extensive areas of the two American Continents for the same purpose, but is this really possible for America? My answer is emphatically "No."

In North America, the Canadians are the only people whom America can hope to mobilize for the war. The Dominion of Canada covers a total area of 9,540,000 square kilometers, but the people who inhabit this extensive area number only 10,910,000. The density of population works out at only a little over one per square kilometer.

As to the possibility of mobilizing manpower in South American countries, the prospects are very slender. First of all, the population there is very sparse. The shortage of manpower in the South American countries is, indeed, such that it is proving detrimental to their national existence. For the United States to make a heavy draft on this sparse population for war purposes would be to bring about the economic ruin of these countries.

Transportation Bottleneck

Another serious obstacle in the way is the great difficulty attending transportation. It must be by sea routes that human cargoes should be transported, if possible, from South American countries to the United States, but is the required tonnage obtainable for the purpose? It is clearly impossible for the United States, whose shipping tonnage is hardly enough for meeting her own needs and for keeping Britain alive, to undertake the mass transportation of people from such distant countries. This is especially so, since the Caribbean Sea which these ships must traverse, is a good hunting ground for German submarines.

Moreover, the problem of Latin American countries is closely linked to the attitude of Southwestern Europe centering in the Iberian Peninsula toward world politics, so that very delicate political considerations must necessarily enter into the question of the mobilization of South American manpower.

It is true that some amount of labor was imported into the United States from Cuba and a few other contiguous regions, but the number involved was quite trifling.

Apart from the American Continents, Australian manpower may be drawn upon, but Australia is separated by 8,000 miles of water from the United States, to say nothing of the menacing presence of the powerful Japanese Navy which is keeping a vigilant eye to interrupt communication between the two countries. It must further be noted that of the total Australian population numbering 6,000,000 men from 15 to 65 years of age, are only 2,300,000 which includes the land, sea and air forces whose total strength is put approximately at 750,000. The men from 18 to 45 years of age, the cream of the population, are all enrolled in the fighting services. Thus, it will be seen that it is, after all, a handful of men whom Australia can afford to supply to the United States.

Limit Reached

America's capacity for the prosecution of the war, in so far as it concerns manpower, has already reached its limits. This will at once affect the fighting power of the American forces and interfere seriously with the productive power and the transportation capacity at home. This is especially so with America which engaged in warlike operations in distant regions—in North Africa and South Europe, some 4,000 miles away, and in the Solomons and in New Georgia, 8,000 miles off.

The shortage of manpower is by no means the sole factor restraining the productive power of the United States. Her fatal defects exist even in regard to the supply of materials, with which she is generally believed to be bountifully endowed.

For instance, tungsten is a special product of South Asia, the regions from South China to Burma. Seventy per cent of the entire world deposits exists in Asia, the Latin-American countries accounting for only ten per cent. Up to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the United States had been dependent almost entirely on Asia for its supply. True, it is produced in Nevada, Idaho and California, but the output from these States is hardly sufficient to meet half the peacetime demand. Since the supply of tungsten from South Asia was cut off, the United States has been obtaining her supply, exiguous though it is, from Bolivia and Argentina.

As to rubber, it is another special product of East Asia. About 97 per cent of the total yield of the world is produced in Malai and neighboring regions. Japan's control over the Greater East Asia Sphere means her control over practically the entire world production of rubber.

Rubber Supply Low

The total amount of rubber possessed by the United States at present is about 560,000 tons. At the present rate of consumption, she will probably have only 100,000 tons left in her possession at the end of 1943. She cannot possibly meet the enormous wartime industrial requirements with this fast dwindling amount of rubber.

The case is practically the same with tin. This metal is not produced in the United States at all. Eighty per cent of the world's consumption has been supplied from various parts in the sphere of Greater East Asia.

The United States was also dependent on East Asia before the war for the supply of coconut oil, an important factor in the manufacture of gunpowder. Similarly dependent on East Asia was she for the supply of quinine, silk yarn and Manila hemp.

The United States has thus been cut off from the supply of seven kinds of vital materials of strategic importance. The United States is dependent on South American regions for the supply of five kinds. She is obtaining antimony from Bolivia, magnesium and quartz from Brazil, chrome from Cuba and mica from Brazil, Argentina, Chile and Bolivia.

The transportation of these materials from South America can only be made by sea route. There is no trunk railway line connecting the two continents of America. Transportation by air is out of the question. The amount which one transport plane can carry is at most eight tons.

The sea route is, however, subject to raid by German submarines in the Caribbean Sea. In this sea, the anti-Axis Powers have been losing from 600,000 to 800,000 tons of shipping a month. Their losses sometimes amounted to 1,000,000 tons.

In the event of the effectual interception of sea communication between South and North America by the Japanese Navy, the United States would find it impossible to get even these supplies from South American countries.

The United States' productive power is now showing signs of a gradual decline. It faces two kinds of inexorable limits beyond which she cannot go. One is manpower and the other is material resources. These two insuperable obstacles are interfering seriously with the productive power of the United States.

Readers in Council

October 14, 1943

To the Editor

How I wish I were back at home on this day when the Philippines will be an independent nation. I am sure I am right in thinking that all the Filipinos, who are at present away from home, are thinking of the very same thing. Yes, it would be a joy forever to be with our beloved families on the day that the Philippines becomes an independent country. This day will always remain a glorious spot in the hearts of all the Filipinos all over the whole world.

After four centuries of Western domination the Philippines will at last be granted her independence, and she will have her own old flag which could be hoisted anytime without another foreign flag beside it. We will have our own government to be managed by our own people, and we will have our own representatives in all parts of the world. The Philippines can now make our own laws to the benefit of our own people and we can deal and trade with other countries. Unlike former times, we will be free to do as we like and the Philippines will be a Philippines for the Filipinos.

It is but 19 months since the start of the War of Greater East Asia and through this war the Asiatic countries have all been given a chance to awaken to their respective places in Asia. Through the gigantic initiative of Nippon these countries are given inspiring opportunities to awaken to the call of establishing a New Order in Asia and consequently making Asia a collective continent which the Asiatic people could forever call their own.

Are Links in Sphere

These small countries in Asia are made to be important links in establishing a Co-Prosperity Sphere in Asia and it is only through their efforts could such a colossal sphere be accomplished, so that it is but natural that these countries responded to the call of Nippon and, like the Philippines, they have all given their whole-hearted cooperation in building up an Asiatic Asia.

Through the Kalibapi Association the Philippines was able to fulfil three points that was laid down to her by Nippon. She not only disregarded the Western influences among her people but she also proved herself beyond doubt a true Asiatic nation and a worthy component member of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia. In a few months after the start of the present war she was able to rid herself of the many disturbances that occurred within her land because of the malicious propaganda of the Anglo-Saxons. After uniting her people together and binding them to a common cause she rallied forth side by side with Nippon in building up a New Order in Asia. Through the blessful guidance of Nippon she was successful in building a New Philippines consequently establishing a united Asia for the Asiatics so that in the end she has proven herself worthy of her long-cherished independence. Today, on this date of the year, she will become a free nation with a self-governing body and with her own flag to represent her among the other nations of the world. The Filipinos, realizing the many hardships and sacrifices that laid behind this independence, are rushing colossal preparations to meet such an epochal event in the history of the Philippines.

As I read about the many preparations going on in the Philippines I could imagine how happy the Filipinos must be on this day, and sometimes I could imagine myself among the crowd enjoying myself with my family. I could feel myself starting the day by going to church to attend the early mass and to offer thanks to the Lord that the Philippines will at last be free on this day. I know that the Filipinos, being devoted Catholics and religious people, will all pray to God that their country be saved from the cruel destiny of fate and that the Filipinos be given more strength, physically and morally, so that they could face the many difficulties that are bound to come on the way of an independent Philippines. They will thank the Lord that their dream and the cause that their fathers and forefathers have fought for have at last come. On their faces will be written those expressions that come from their hearts and everybody will be happy and gay as they have never felt before.

'Independence On All Lips'

Independence will be on the lips of everyone and they will anxiously await the ringing of the bells and the news from the radios. I can feel how it is when one hears those bells ring to give out some important news. I can see the people, even if they are busy with their households, jump with joy when they hear those bells ring. I can see them hugging their family and mothers kissing their children. I can see them shouting with infinite joy when those bells and the radios begin to spread the news that the Philippines has become an independent nation and I can see the people gathering together to listen to the radio broadcast the news from the lips of their leaders and then between pauses they will be shaking each other's hand and hugging each other to express their joy to everyone. The whole Philippines will be the happiest country in all Asia and then the preparations that they have so carefully prepared will at last begin.

The parades will be bigger than ever and everybody from all walks of life will be there to witness exhibition of the progress of the Philippines. Everyone will be dressed in their best clothes and the native dress of the girls will add to the beautiful and colorful event of the day. The parade will be long and colossal and everything that the city of Manila can give will be displayed before the thousands of people that will line up to see the first part of the celebration of the Independence Day of the Philippines. Then there will be brass bands that will be playing around the city and all through the day they will help add to the gaieties of the populace. All through the streets of Manila they will be playing their favorite music and once in a while they will be stopping here and there in front of houses to play exclusive pieces. In return for which they receive some compensation for their labor, sometimes they are offered some money but often they are given cold drinks to drown their thirst and after they have given satisfactions to these many people they will again resume their journey to the streets of Manila.

The houses will be carefully decorated with curtains and flowers and food is being prepared in every household to expect friends who drop in a while to shake hands and to exchange a few words about the newly acquired independence. All through the day the faces of the people will be lighted with the most beautiful smiles that can only mean that they are too happy about their lives. Visitors will be coming in and out of every household and food will be served to everybody. Worries will be set aside and only happiness and contentment will be in the hearts of these people. At night there will be the lantern parade which will light the streets of Manila. The entire brass bands will also be there to add music to the people. Everyone will be out in the street or by the window to witness the enchanting lanterns that are created from every conceivable forms and laughter will be heard from everywhere.

Country Celebrates Too

I can imagine the celebration in the country will be elegant though not as colossal as that in the city. Here, especially on this day, blessful hospitality will be in every household and everything will be prepared as it has not been prepared before. There will also be parades and beautiful country girls with their wonderful native dress will be the center of attraction throughout the day.

In the capitals of these provinces bigger celebrations will be at hand and everything will be done to meet this memorable day. Traffic will be jammed because of the narrow streets and people and farmers will be present to add to the hilarities of the country. Every household will be an open house and everybody will be a welcome visitor to be fed to their hearts' content.

Throughout the whole country huge feasts will be prepared and everybody will be contented with the events of the day. Everybody will realize the meaning of all these celebration and the independence of the Philippines will be a day unforgotten in the history of the Philippines. The Philippine Independence Day is a day that will always remain in the hearts of the Filipinos. Everybody, except us who are away, are enjoying this day, but though we are far from home our hearts are ever nearer our homeland and we will also make for what we can do to celebrate this day. October 14, 1943 will always remain in our hearts and we will be prepared to carry the many responsibilities that go along with being an Independent Philippines.

T. G. Rodriguez.

October 14

In the Periodicals

Contemporary Japan, Vol. XII No. 9, September, 1943 (in English). Publishers, the Foreign Affairs Association of Japan, Tokyo. Price ¥1. Contents: March of Events, Their Quebec Conference, Facts Behind Anti-Fascist Revolution, Significance of Italian Catastrophe, Metropolitan Government of Tokyo, Trend of Axis-"Democracy" War, Monisticism of America, Industrial Growth of Korea, Signboards of the Continent, Japan's Periodicals—Extracts, Book Reviews, Chronicle of Current Events (July 19—August 20, 1943), and Documentary Material.

Fruits of Wisdom

Speech is silver, silence is golden; speech is human, silence is divine. —German Proverb.

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Allegories are fine ornaments and good illustrations, but not proof.—Luther.